

WM. E. FELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

How the Veto Message is Regarded.

The veto of the President—the first of the President's Bureau Bill, the last of the Civil Rights Bill—may be regarded as making an epoch in American politics, which presages, and indeed, necessitates a thorough change in party organizations and relations. We have already expressed our own views as to the veto message of the President, and present below some extracts from leading New York journals in regard to it.

The Herald says:

"By this wise and able message President Johnson has established a new claim to public confidence. He has shown himself, thus far, a statesman of singular independence, self-reliance and political courage."

"The veto is a conclusive demonstration of what was apparent before, that the conflict between the President and Congress admits of neither compromise nor reconciliation; and that the controversy can be decided only by an appeal to the common superior, the sovereign people."

The Times says:

"The message of the President announcing his veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which we publish in full in our columns, may not command universal assent. But we venture to think that few State papers have ever been given to the world that will so thoroughly compel the attention of thinking men of whatever creed, or kindred, or party."

"It may be hoped that arguments so cogent as those employed in the message will not be thrown away. It is not every day that members have an opportunity of listening to reason and common sense. They may find this appeal a reasonable and acceptable change. Be that as it may, the President's message will be read and studied outside of Congress, and wherever it is read and studied the American name and character will be elevated, in so far as Andrew Johnson is held to represent the American people."

The Herald says:

"The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was but the distant thunder announcing the approaching storm. This veto is the storm itself, and when it has passed away we shall have a purer political sky and a better atmosphere. But before that happy change the Radical majority of Congress will be swept away, and all the thirty-six States of the Union will be invited into both Houses under the successful policy of Andrew Johnson."

"We dare say that this Civil Rights bill against the President's objections will share the fate of the Freedmen's Bureau; but, in any event, it is a declaration of war against the Radicals and their impracticable schemes, and Andrew Johnson, as it is the rebellion, is the man to fight it through on his platform of the Union and the Constitution."

The News says:

"The President has strengthened his position immeasurably by his veto of the odious and unconstitutional Civil Rights bill. Of course it will intensify the Radical hostility towards him, but that may be considered as a point gained. There was no possibility of any compromise between the Executive and the revolutionists in Congress compatible with his dignity and the interests of the country; and, the more open and decided the antagonism between two such powers, the sooner will the issue be determined. The masses will hail with delight the evidence of their Civil Magistrate's firmness in combating the schemes of an incendiary faction. It is only by a resolute exercise of the Executive authority that this unnatural contest between the two most potent influences in the political sphere can be brought to an end."

"Forney says, in the Philadelphia Press: 'How utterly beneath contempt Andrew Johnson became when he sought in effect to nullify the great amendment by denying that it made citizens of those who had heretofore been slaves!'"

"The Tribune has an oracular article, implying more than it distinctly says, from which we extract the following:

"Let us thank Mr. Johnson that his veto is so sweeping. He might have played it more cautiously; but he has chosen to let us know that it is not this particular bill that has provoked his opposition, but that any measure whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the Southern blacks against white abuse and oppression must encounter his determined deadly opposition. It is not to a mode of doing the thing, but to the thing that Congress proposes to do, that Mr. Johnson's main objection lies; consequently it is idle to hope that any bill which provides no matter how cautiously, timidly, for the protection of the blacks, will receive his sanction. It is, therefore, idle to consider his reasons in detail; since his main objection is not to any detail, but to the purpose and necessary scope of the measure."

"Let us rejoice, then, that it is thus made clear that the blacks have no other protection than that of their own votes. The Freedmen's Bureau must go; the Civil Rights of the blacks must remain such, and only such, as their respective States choose to accord them. If, then, they are to remain subjects and Pariahs in the land of their birth, they can have no rights at all; for the one thrown by contemptuousity to a beggar's dog is not his by right, but by grace and favor. The blacks must vote, or those who hate them will verify their own prediction that they cannot live free among us, but must perish from off the face of the earth."

"This article, being interpreted, means that, as the Radicals find they cannot control the President, they must immediately and openly break with him."

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

Letter from Colonel Lamon—What he Says of Mr. Lincoln and Reconstruction—The Veto and the Senate—New Jersey Senatorship

WASHINGTON, March 31st.—Colonel Lamon, late marshal of this District, and the intimate, confidential friend of President Lincoln, writes a letter which will be published in the *Intelligencer*, stating (I quote the words) "that he is entirely certain from Mr. Lincoln's repeated declarations that he would have exerted all his authority, power and influence to bring about an immediate reconstruction between the two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. Mr. Lincoln

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY APRIL 3, 1866.

NO. 199.

FOR SALE.

A large Bay Horse, warranted good for any kind of work. The owner offers him for sale solely because he does not need him at present.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 21, 1866, if

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

1 New Iron Axle Wagon, New York make, 2 horse
2 New Iron Axle Dump Carts,
2 New Iron Axle Push Carts,
15 Wheelbarrows,
10 Horse or Warehouse Trucks,
All of the above are of the very best quality, and will be sold at a small advance on New York cost. In addition to the above we keep all kinds of Plows and Fow Castings, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Axes, &c.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
March 18, 1866, if

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

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Policies issued payable after death, or when the insured shall attain a certain age, free from the claims of creditors, if parties insured for the benefit of wife and children. Premiums, over thirty dollars, may be paid, half in cash and half in premium note on Life Policies.

Office of the company in the Bank of Cape Fear in Raleigh.

All communications for the office in Raleigh must be addressed to R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y.

March 17, 1866.

A. A. WILLARD.

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Greensboro, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries and General Merchandise,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 34 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools for the State, Greensboro, N. C.

Messrs. James O. Cox & Sons, Baltimore.

Messrs. Doolittle, Corner & Co., New York.

Wilmington, Jan 9, 1866.

Personal attention given to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, &c.

All produce, consigned to me for shipment, to Messrs. Doolittle, Corner & Co., New York, will be forwarded from the point of shipment—parties advising me as soon as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDIZE

received and forwarded with promptness and at moderate charges.

A full supply of

GROCERIES,

kept constantly in store, which will be sold at low figures for cash.

Agent for the sale of Marvin & Co.'s celebrated

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

which weigh only one-quarter of an ounce. These safes are guaranteed free from dampness, and are sold at manufacturers' prices, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 44 Brown Sheetings,

for sale. Address, A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, N. C.

January 26, 1866.

Sugar.

REFINED and Cuba Sugar for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, Feb 2, 1866, if

Cuba Molasses.

In hogsheads and barrels, for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, Feb 2, 1866, if

CORN: CORN!

5000 Bushels prime White Corn in Store, and for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, N. C.

FLOUR: FLOUR!

5000 Bbls. Fine Super and Family, now landing and daily expecting. For sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, N. C.

Bacon.

5000 POUNDS of Shoulder, bright and dry, for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, Feb 2, 1866, if

Candies.

150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, Feb 2, 1866, if

Coffee.

RIO and Java Coffee for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,

Wilmington, Feb 2, 1866, if

SALISBURY BRASS BAND

REORGANIZED 1st January, 1866, on a large scale, and formerly under the direction of its former leader, W. H. NEAVE, who was also chief music writer and Band Teacher in Gen. Lee's army. He will be assisted in leadership and direction by his brother, Ed. Neave, under during the entire life-span of Gen. Lee's band. The band is composed of the best musicians of the old band, together with the best musicians of several of the fine bands trained by W. H. Neave, in camps, who have moved to Salisbury from all parts in the State to follow their respective vocations and continue the study and practice of music. This band will be a permanent institution for all time and festive occasions, and will equal the best to be found in the world, if sustained by those desiring the order of Brass and String music. If not, it must go down after this year. W. H. Neave is also agent for the celebrated Doolittle Brass instruments, proved and warranted to him, and by him to others; also, the most pleasing, effective and popular Piano music, selected by his friends, W. H. Doolittle and Kent, Raleigh, New York. For beginners, 25¢ a piece; and advanced musicians, no less for either.

Music composed and arranged for order for Parlor, Orchestra and Brass Band use for any kind and number of instruments.

Satisfactory testimonials for Musical Headquarters for all musical information.

N. B. Mr. Neave's address for musical information, but with no view to business with Mr. Neave or Band, must contain two postage stamps.

March 15, 1866, if

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS

FOR 1866.

NEW LINE STILL AHEAD.

Makes her trips regular and ahead of time.

A. CRECH.

GAIN has the pleasure to inform his old friends, his new friends, his old customers and new customers, and every body else that wants Goods, that he has just returned from the North, where he selected with great care, and with an eye single to their wants, one of the largest and most complete stocks of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

he ever had the pleasure to offer them, either during or since the war.

A large and beautiful assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

embracing the newest and leading styles of the season.

A large assortment of

Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boys' Goods,

Ladies' Summer Wrappings,

Ladies' Misses and Children's

Trimmed Hats, new shapes,

Ladies' Misses and Children's Hoop Skirts,

Ladies' Misses and Children's

Balmoral Shoes, Gaiters,

Slippers, Parasols, Bonnets,

Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Gents and Boys' Kid, Calf and Cloth Gaiters.

Gents, Boys and Children's Straw

Leghorn, Braid and

Pedlar Hats for Summer,

Crochery and Glass Ware,

Wood and Willow Ware,

together with a good stock of first class

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.

In fact, in a few days my stock will be complete. Now I don't pretend to say that I am selling goods at New York prices. I say no such thing. I do in no such humbugging. But I say I have sold goods as cheap, I expect to sell as cheap, and I say I will sell as cheap as any Yankee, Jew or Gentile, who has paid for his goods, or ever expects to pay for them, cost houses not excepted. To prove what I say, and what I mean, I respectfully ask my friends and customers to call and examine my stock at the old R. Smith Building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.

A. CRECH.

Raleigh, March 14, 1866, 3w

Standard and Progress copy.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1866

trains will run as follows:

Going West.

Mail Train, Freight Train

Leave Goldsboro, 5:10 P. M. 4:15 A. M.

" Raleigh, 9:00 " 9:00 "

" Hillsboro, 11:48 " 12:25 P. M.

" Greensboro, 3:10 A. M. 4:40 "

" Salisbury, 7:00 " 9:15 "

Arrive at Charlotte, 9:50 " 1:00 A. M.

Going East.

Mail Train, Freight Train

Leave Charlotte, 8:00 P. M. 4:30 A. M.

" Salisbury, 6:05 " 8:40 "

" Hillsboro, 10:00 " 12:50 P. M.

" Raleigh, 1:20 A. M. 5:00 "

" Goldsboro, 4:50 " 8:45 "

Arrive at Goldsboro, 7:45 " 12:40 A. M.

Mail Train connects at Raleigh with the R. & A. R. Trains for the North; at Goldsboro with the R. & N. C. and W. & R. Rds.; at Greensboro with the Piedmont R. R., and runs daily.

Freight Train has a Passenger Car attached for the accommodation of passengers and runs daily, Sunday excepted.

Engineer and Superintendent.

Jan 11, 1866, 3m.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.

Superintendent's Office,

Raleigh, N. C., Feb 15th, 1866.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 19th, 1866, trains will run as follows:

Passenger Train leaves Raleigh, 4:30 A. M.

Arrives at Weldon, 11:00 "

Leaves Weldon, 8:30 "

Arrives at Raleigh, 8:30 "

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 A. M., and arrives at Weldon 5:00 P. M.

This train leaves Raleigh from the Raleigh and Gaston Depot in the Northern part of the City.

Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Raleigh 4:00 P. M.

By this change in a Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Roads as well as by the upper route via Richmond.

Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Train if they think proper or desire.

For through tickets to any of the principal cities North, apply at the office in Raleigh.

ALBERT JOHNSON,

Supt. and Superintendent.

A. S. BARNER, General Agent,

Feb 17, 1866, 3m

HENSHAW & THORBURN

COMMISSION & SHIPPING

MERCHANTS,

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SHIPPING AND

Forwarding Cotton, Turpentine, Rosin and all kinds of Goods or Pro. use. Prompt attention and moderate charges. We have regular steam packets from Morehead City to New York.

Business solicited. - 74 Apr.

A MARBLE FRONT

AT HILLSBORO.

WE ARE opening the finest Stock of French, British and American Goods, ever seen. Samples sent to Students, at 10¢ each.

NOT MARBLE FRONT PRICES!

Money received on deposit at 6 per cent. (full subject to draft at 30 days interest) on date of receipt. Reference every body. We have never sold a penny of our Paper, &c. old store on deposit draw 5 per cent in U. S. Currency per annum.

BROWN, PARKS & CO.

March 22, 1866, if

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the seventh (7th) day of April, next at the Plantation of Joe Neal, deceased in the County of Franklin, ten miles below Lenoir, I shall sell at Public Auction 1500 Bushels of Cotton Seed—Three Seed and Extra Profit—selected, and are of the very best quality. Terms: cash monthly's credit, with good bond.

JOS. J. DAVIS,

March 21, 1866, if

FOR 1866

BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

OF DOUBLE SPRING

PATENT

SKIRTS.

EACH HOOP BEING COMPOSED OF TWO PER

fectly Tempered Single Springs, braided tightly

and firmly together, edges to edge, forming one hoop

and making the strongest and most flexible, the light

est and most durable spring made.

They will not bend, or break like the single springs

but will always preserve their perfect and beautiful

shape, in all

Crowded Assemblages,

Churches,

Theatres,

Railroad Cars,

For Promenade

or House Dress,

In fact, they are superior to all others, combin

ing

Comfort, Economy,

Lightness and

Durability.

Enquire for

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring

Skirt.

For sale everywhere. Manufactured exclusively by

the sole owners of the patent,

West, Bradley & Cary,

97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Sts., New York.

A full assortment of these Superior Skirts constant

ly on hand, and for sale in a great variety of sizes, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.,

A. KLINE,

RANDALL & MANN,

And all other Merchants who sell First Class Skirts

in this City and throughout the Southern States.

Jan 9, 187, 3m

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Importers

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicit Consignments for Sale or Shipment.

Cotton,

Cotton Yarns,

Domestic,

Naval Stores,

And other

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. FELL,
SEATON GALE, Editors.

Tuesday, April 2, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:
For Daily, per year, \$10.00
" six months, 5.00
" one month, 1.00
" two months, 2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year, 5.00
Weekly, per year, 3.00
Our terms are invariably in advance. Money may be sent us by the Rail Road conductors or the Express Companies.

Cash Payments in Advance.

From the present time, those who desire the Daily, Semi-Weekly or Weekly Sentinel, must send the cash in advance, and those who owe for the past, are expected to settle as soon as possible. This arrangement is imperiously forced upon us by the times. We shall therefore stop the Sentinel after this No. to all who have not paid up. Our personal friends must not expect us to make exceptions in their cases. We are obliged to do a Cash business, or stop the Sentinel.
April 2d, 1866.

Errors in Accounts.

We beg all who fail to receive the Sentinel after to-day, if they have sent us money for which we have not given them credit, to write us immediately. We find some errors and omissions on our books; we have corrected them and will be glad to correct any that still exist.
April 2d, 1866.

The Cross Mark.

The cross mark (X) on your paper, after this, indicates that the time for which you have paid has nearly expired. Heretofore all who had not paid have been marked.
April 2d—1866.

The Testimony Before the Destruction Committee.

We have heretofore expressed our regret, that Gen. Lee's testimony before the so-called Reconstruction Committee was too lengthy for publication in our columns. We have, however, given such an abstract of it as will afford some idea of its simple, dignified and truthful character. Every sentence bears the impress of a noble and candid nature, and must carry conviction to all unprejudiced minds.

But there is a class of journals at the North—and they have their copyists and imitators in this, as in other respects, at the South—who profess to discredit the statements of Gen. Lee, and to contrast unfavorably his opportunities of forming a just judgment as to the sentiments and feelings of our people, with those enjoyed by Gen. Terry, and other officers of the Federal army, whose testimony, before the same Committee, conflicts so diametrically with his. This latter assumption is simply absurd. Gen. Terry, and other officers of the army, doubtless unwittingly—derive their impressions, as a general rule, as to the feelings and loyalty of our people, from precisely the same class of persons who have volunteered their testimony before this Central Directory at Washington, such creatures as Sinclair, et al omne genus. This must necessarily be the case. There are thousands of points, all over the South, where the military have never been, and in which no branches of the Freedmen's Bureau have ever been established. Would any officer connected with the army, and professing to be a just or truthful man, attempt to pronounce judgment upon the people of such localities, unless his credulity had been imposed upon by some malignant, envious or disappointed informer? And even in places where garrisons have been stationed, there has not been that social or intimate intercourse between citizens and the army, which could warrant any fair man in the latter in attempting to denounce the "disloyalty" of the former to the government.

It will not do, to say, as some shallowers have contended, that the absence of such intercourse is itself *prima facie* evidence of the allegation. Until you can point to a single instance in all history, where, immediately succeeding a protracted and sanguinary struggle, the conquered have greeted with gladness the presence of the conqueror, and cordially fraternized with the sentinels who were placed over them, such a presumption is unwarranted and false. No man in the army, of ordinary research or self respect, will look at the matter in any such light. He would scorn the idea, that he could be influenced in his conclusions by such a consideration, as an insult alike to his intelligence and his integrity. We confess, therefore, to very great surprise, that Gen. Terry should have attempted to pronounce, *ex cathedra*, upon the loyalty of the entire people of Virginia, when his opportunities of information can only be such as those to which we have alluded. We are not surprised, however, that the radical press North, and their ignoble echoes, South, (thank Heaven, they are few and far between,) should receive his oscular dicta with greedy ears and uplifted hands of pious horror. We can be astonished at nothing from such a source. Now, we venture to assert, that Gen. Terry can not be induced to give such a sweeping and disparaging testimony as to the status of the people of North Carolina, and yet we believe that the people of the noble old State of Virginia are every whit as loyal as our own. The only affidavit as to the feeling of North Carolina, which has as yet transpired, is, as we have heretofore stated, that of Lt. Col. Clapp, of the Freedmen's Bureau. According to it, the "white folks" of this State are a sort of heathen; but then there seems to be a natural antagonism, on the part of some of the officers of that wonderful institution, toward the unfortunate Anglo-Saxon race.

It was said by some of the native witnesses, who testified as to the condition of affairs in Virginia, that there was a time, just after the surrender of Gen. Lee, when "we were humble

sick of war, longing for peace, and ready to accept gratefully the pardon of the Government, and to submit to any conditions that might be imposed;" and in reply to the interrogatory, "what had produced the great revolution of sentiment at the South?" these swift witnesses alleged that it was "the President's liberal policy!" Really, one might suppose, that it was the files of the Standard that were being read in evidence—a remarkable coincidence between the recent tone of that paper and the representations of these affirmants. There never was a charge more base. To assert that a prostrate foe, not hitherto accused of being wanting in generosity, should make return for clemency and kindness, at the hands of the head of the Government, by plotting to subvert and conspiring to overthrow it, involves a reflection upon our unhappy people that they will not be slow to brand with the mark of their honest indignation, and that entitles those who indulge it to scorn and infamy. The time will come, when the existence of such recreancy in our midst will be regarded as mythical as that of some fabulous monster of pagan antiquity.

The New Jersey Senator.

The Radicals are beginning to appreciate the moral with which Burns winds up one of his songs, that the best laid plans of mice and men "gang oft agley." Approaching a veto of the Civil Rights bill, they determined to prepare for it by electing Senator Stockton from his seat, in season to give the Republican Legislature of New Jersey an opportunity to elect a Radical successor and have him present to vote against the veto. Although a committee of seven, five of them Republicans, reported, after careful investigation, that Mr. Stockton was duly elected and legally entitled to his seat, the Radicals voted to oust him, and barely succeeded. Their calculation was, to gain, by this course, what would be equivalent to two votes—one by displacing Mr. Stockton, one by the election of a Radical successor. The first half of this factious programme succeeded; but as their ability to countervail the veto may depend on a single vote, the loss of the expected successor may frustrate all their plans.

In the New Jersey Legislature, on joint ballot, the Republicans have forty-seven members and the Democrats thirty-four; the Republican majority being thirteen. But twelve of these thirteen belong to the Assembly, the Republicans having in the Senate a majority of only one. The Senate consists of ten Democrats, and eleven Republicans, including the presiding officer, Senator Scovel. When, a few days since, a motion was made, by a Republican Senator, to go into joint meeting with the Assembly to elect Mr. Stockton's successor, Mr. Scovel made a speech, stating his belief that Mr. Stockton was legally elected, that he, Mr. Scovel, supported the Union and the policy of President Johnson, and that he should, at present, vote against going into joint meeting for the election of a Senator. So long as he persists in this determination, the Radical game is blocked. Considering the factious motives which prompted the expulsion of Mr. Stockton, Mr. Scovel is perfectly justified, as a supporter of the President and a lover of fair play, in using the power which belongs to him, to prevent the factionists from reaping the expected fruits of their injustice. All true patriots will honor him for the manly independence of his action.

The Friends Again.

If confirmation of our position, in regard to the Friends in this State and the recent charges of persecution against them, were wanting, the following letter to Gov. Wm. H. Ruffin settles the matter. The source whence it emanates entitles it to the fullest confidence:

NEW GARDEN, N. C., 3rd. Mo. 31st. 1866.
Gov. WORTH:—
Beloved Friend—Thy letter of 22nd. inst. stating that some of our papers hold thee and Gov. Graham in some way responsible for the persecution and abuse of certain members of the Society of Friends who were thereby compelled to leave the State, did not reach me till the 28th. The evening before I had seen in the New York Tribune a statement that 75 members of the Society of Friends from Randolph passed through Washington on their way to Indiana, driven away by the ex-soldiers of the rebel army.

All this was news to me, and subsequent enquiry has convinced me that not more than one third of these 75 persons were Friends, and that the departure of these was regretted by their neighbors—that they were, in no sense, driven off. I know of no such persecutions or disposition to persecute either the Society of Friends or others, and we were such persecutions to occur, thyself and Gov. Graham among the very last men whom I should expect to find giving countenance thereto.

Thy friend,
NEREUS MENDENHALL.
P. S. At present I seldom see either the Standard or Progress. If I learn anything throwing a different light on the matter I will write again. I think, that, unless objected to by thee, I shall forward thy letter to *Friend's Review*, as I believe thy position is misunderstood.

Since writing the above, I have had fuller information, every way reliable, and have altered and interlined accordingly. A few persons (not Friends) who were likely to be persecuted for their bad conduct during the war have recently made their escape from Randolph.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR is actively engaged in canvassing that State in behalf of the policy of the President. We find the subjoined noble and magnanimous utterances in one of his late speeches. Could such a spirit generally prevail, how soon would the troubled waters subside, and peace and amity again prevail!

"A word as to the policy of the President.—We have in it, I believe, the sentiment of the American people. It is a policy which, I believe, if carried out, will do more than all other things toward restoring prosperity to the entire country. I would like to see something like a general amnesty for political offences. The President has intimated his position on the test oath. I should like to see that changed for a simple oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I would withdraw troops from the Southern country."

A vine grower made \$7,087 last year from five acres of Island soil in Lake Erie. He raised 34,500 pounds of grapes, and made 6,000 gallons of wine.

The Connecticut Election.

This election comes off to-day. It excites the most intense interest at Washington and the North. The friends of President Johnson claim the election of Mr. English; the opposition that of Mr. Hawley. The result will be felt powerfully upon the future action of Congress and the course of the President. We anxiously await the result.

For the Sentinel.

"The Sentinel is constantly thrusting Gov. Graham in our face. What have we done to Gov. Graham? The course we pursued, while Provisional Governor, towards Gov. Graham was dictated by a high sense of public duty. We have no personal feeling against Gov. Graham. Nearly three months have elapsed since we were Provisional Governor. During that period we have sought to exert no influence with the President in relation to Gov. Graham. We call on the public to bear witness that we have been forced by Gov. Graham's friends into these commentaries. We shall proceed further, in future issues, until the whole matter shall have been laid before our readers. Gov. Graham and his friends have made personal issues on the subject of his pardon. And it was on this account, mainly, that the Union party of the State was broken up in November, and such a result produced at the polls as to elicit from the President the expression of the opinion that the cause of reconstruction in this State had been greatly, if not fatally, obstructed."—Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—Was ever so much falsehood, hypocrisy and vanity crowded into so small a compass before? The Editor of the Standard is a saint. He had not spoken of Gov. Graham for eighteen years. Yet he voted for him, &c. "Now he has no personal feeling against him." He never bears malice. When Col. Duncan K. McKee moved to Memphis, prompted by the same "high sense of public duty," which moved him in the case of Gov. Graham, he wrote the Reverend Gov. Brownlow as a favor to him to forbid Col. McKee's practicing law in Memphis.

Such malignity was too much for Brownlow, and Col. McKee is now feeding his wife and children by practicing his profession in Memphis.

He "has no personal feeling against Gov. Graham." He wrote the President, "moved by a high sense of public duty," not to pardon Gov. Graham, "for it would interfere materially with the organization of a party now forming in the State. He had promised that Gov. Graham should be pardoned, in time to take his seat in the Senate, but Graham's letter or Graham's course had absolved him from that promise." Such was Gov. Holden's letter to the President. I don't profess to give the exact words of the letter to Brownlow or to the President, but he will not deny writing to each of them upon the subject I have named, and in the spirit and style, if not in the very words I have used.

I must give you another instance of his being "moved by a high sense of duty." Governor Graham received every vote cast in his county for the State Senate. When the Legislature convened, every Senator and every member of the House signed a memorial to the President, asking for the speedy pardon of Governor Graham, that he might take his seat as Senator. Mr. Holden, when asked to approve or sign the memorial, said he would take until "to-morrow evening to consider of it."

"What made him hesitate but a 'high sense of duty' to the people of his native county, who had failed to vote for him? Every man in the county of Orange wanted Gov. Graham to represent the county. Every Senator wanted the benefit of his counsel. Every member of the House desired it. Holden, I own, is the only man in the State who did not desire it."

"Governor Graham and his friends have made personal issues on the subject of his pardon." (Utterly false so far as Governor Graham is concerned.)

When, how, and with whom did he make the issue? And it was on this account, mainly, that the Union party of the State was broken up in November last? Well, I heard it from one of Gov. Holden's friends, that he said "his great blunder was not recognizing Graham's pardon, and it was that, 'that beat him.' Now, I can prove this by a good witness, if the last sentence quoted from the Standard is not sufficient to prove it.

The Standard, heretofore, has attributed the defeat of Gov. Holden and the election of Gov. Wm. H. Ruffin. Now it was caused by Gov. Graham and his friends, who made personal issues on the subject of his (Graham's) pardon.

If Graham defeated Holden, he deserves well of his country. All honor, we say, to Governor Graham, and more honor for this act, than any other act of his life! I hear Amen, from our Currituck to Tennessee. If Mr. Holden can make the North believe that Graham defeated him by personal issues on his pardon, it will be his soul-soothing to the political trickster in his present disappointment; but we of the South know that he was defeated because the people wanted confidence in his political integrity. Because, as people looked upon him as the oldest editorial leader of secession. Because the people know him recent to every political principle and profession, to every political friend, to every political party, to the Federal Government, to the Confederate Government, and now to the State.

I now close with the language of the Standard: "We shall proceed further in future issues until the whole matter shall have been laid before our readers."

As the Standard proceeds to tell him his reasons why he would or would not join the Senate in asking for Governor Graham's pardon!

P. E. C.
ROBBERTY.—Stealing appears about now to be universal in this State. From all quarters we hear of horses, mules, bacon, corn, &c., being stolen. Now that the civil law is in force, at least, partially, we hope these deprecators will be arrested and punished.

The Salem Press gives an account of thefts in that quiet place. Our friend, Joshua Borer, Esq., has not escaped. The Press says:

"A short time since his smoke house was entered, and some of the contents removed. On Sunday night his larder was relieved of butter, lard and bacon, a portion of which was recovered at a freedman's house. A few nights since a quantity of corn and potatoes was stolen, and the wardrobe of his daughters suffered to a considerable extent by the hands of some one supposed to be acquainted with the premises. Suspicions rest upon a freedman in Mr. B's employ, who absented himself. Pursuit has been instituted, and we hope the rascal may be brought to justice."

The Imperial officers on the Rio Grande say the French troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico until the Empire is fully established.

It is estimated that eighteen thousand elephants are killed every year to supply Sheffield (England) alone with their ivory.

DIED.
At the residence of his son-in-law Wm. K. Davis, Esq., of Franklin County, on Friday last, KIM BROUGH JONES, Esq., of Wake County aged 92 years, 11 months and one day.

In Nash county, near Battleboro, on the morning of the 19th ult., ALLEN TAYLOR, Jr., aged 22 years, 6 months and 7 days. At the first call of his father-in-law, he joined Capt. Butler's company, the Confederate Guards, and was present in most of the battles in which that gallant company were engaged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHIRIQUE IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets, and chains, are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chirique chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, bugs and reptiles come in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarism reigned supreme. They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the winding sheets of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains, medical protection from cultivated skill, against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and unlettered as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief, and what will bring it. Our well known townsmen, above named, inform us that they require their remittances from foreign countries now to be made in silver and gold.—(Lowell, Mass. Sentinel.)

A Remarkable Case.

DISEASE IN WHICH THE LEGS AND THROAT ARE INVOLVED.—Mrs. Pickett Parkhurst, Petersburg, Va., (Aug. 26, 1855) says: "I hereby certify, that two years ago last June, I was afflicted with a disease commonly called the Breast Complaint, the pain and weakness in the breast continued to increase, as that I could not bear my clothes fastened on me for the space of two years. I found great difficulty in breathing; a general debility prevailed over my whole system—so much so, that I could not walk up the steps without drawing myself up by the banister; and a continued hacking cough, which distressed me greatly, four times during my illness had hemorrhage of the lungs, and medical treatment failed to afford me relief. It was the opinion of my friends that I must die with the consumption. I was advised to use the SOUTHERN PLEURAL PILLS: after using three boxes, strictly according to directions, I find myself in the enjoyment of perfect health; I have a good appetite, have become as lively as I ever was, sleep sound and pleasant, and can perform any duty with as much strength and vigor as I ever did." They certainly have acted like a perfect charm on me.

For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompany each box. Sent to any part of the United States for \$3 per dozen. Address: GEORGE W. DEEMS & CO., Baltimore, Md.

A MODERN MIRACLE!

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SUCILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is a perfect and marvellous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or pomatum. Softens brash dry and wiry hair into beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the facility with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Use it a few times and PRESTO! CHANGE!

The whitest and most looking hair resumes its youth full beauty. It does not dye the hair, but drives it out of the scalp, and in its place, new hair and coloring matter. It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good, you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD. There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by H. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. For sale by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TWENTY THOUSAND pounds—fifty Bales—Cotton. Terms, nine months credit. W. R. MILLER. Raleigh, April 2, 1866.

PETER MALLETT. CHARLES HOFFMAN.

MALLETT & HOFFMAN.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 23 N. Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 3-1866m

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With Circulation, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Ringworm, Scabies, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SANGARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Scalding, or Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Liver Complaint, and other Blood Diseases. Try Ayer's Sangarilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sangarilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the public, for they not only contain little, or if any, Sangarilla, but also no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sangarilla, which do not bear the name, but are made of cheap and worthless ingredients, and which we call this compound "Sangarilla," and intend to apply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obnoxious quackery which rests upon it. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, that by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

Ayer's Sangarilla is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Williams & Hayward, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

April 2, 1866m

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the seventh (7th) day of April next, at the Plantation of Jno. Neal, deceased, in the County of Franklin, ten miles below Lenoir, I shall sell at Public Auction 1500 bushels of Cotton Seed—Three Seed and "Extra Prolific," unimixed, and of the very best quality. Terms: six months' credit, with good bond.

JOS. J. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

March 21-1866td

STOLEN!
From my Stable in Franklinton, on the 29th ult., a small light HORSE, with black mane and tail, has shoes on three of her feet, the right hind foot has no shoe on it, her left fore foot has on it a new shoe; bled in right eye. I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the mare, and a still more liberal reward for the thief and mare. CALVIN OUTLAW. Franklinton, April 2-1866td.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN.

Any person or company desiring the services of a thoroughly competent business man, in any business requiring the knowledge of book keeping, or an active agent, either in merchandise, shipping, Rail Road, or Express business, &c., with a living salary, can hear of a suitable gentleman, who can give the highest testimonials, by addressing a letter to the EDITORS OF THE "SENTINEL."

April 2-1866td.

RICHMOND'S FLOWS AND CASTINGS.

Just at hand a limited supply of these well known and celebrated FLOWS. Also, Extra Larders and Pumps. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent. Raleigh, April 2, 1866td.

LANCASTER'S COTTON PLANTER.

IN STORE several of these excellent labor saving Machines. To secure a regular stand, all should use them. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent. Raleigh, April 2-1866td.

CORN.

200 BUSHELS prime WHITE CORN just at hand. Raleigh, April 2 1866td JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

IN FRONT OF OUR STORE.

On Friday, the 6th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in order to close consignments, we will sell at Auction the following useful and valuable articles:

40 Pair of new Trace Chains, 60 New Spades, 25 Frying Pans, 10 dozen Mill Saw Files, 15 dozen Hand Saw Files, 30 Boxes "Southern Star" soap, 300 lbs Smoking tobacco, 3 Boxes Window Glass, 12 x 14, 2 Boxes Sheet Tin 1 C, 300 lbs Oak Tan Hide Leather, 750 6 6 D Percussion Caps, 20 barrel Superior Flour, sound and good, 10 dozen Mountain Bait, 10 dozen Ladies Boses, 200 yards cotton Plaid, 1000 Cigars, 2 boxes Talbot Candles, 2 cases, 1000 lbs Rice, 5 cases of that old Monongahela Whiskey, 2 dozen Hoop Skirts, 14 dozen Colgate, 40 dozen Windsor Soap, 500 dozen Assorted Buttons, 30 Packs of Assorted Pins, 1 dozen Combs, Horn and I. R., 20 dozen Fine Combs, 20 dozen Tuck Combs, 30 dozen Steel Thimbles, 15 boxes Bays, 6 dozen Assorted 6 doz., 30 lbs Black Thread Assorted, and a large quantity of other articles not specified in this list. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the facilities of this Auction, are requested to send their goods to our Store on Wednesday next.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. April 2-1866td.

HARDWARE:

1866. SPRING TRADE 1866.

DUNN, PLUMMER & CO.,

No. 4, Iron Front Building, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

(Successors to Dunn and Spencer and S. A. Plummer & Co.)

Are now receiving direct from the

MANUFACTURERS,

IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

A large and Well Assorted Stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND

CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

Our long experience in the trade enables us to get up a stock particularly suited to

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

And we are determined to make prices and terms to our old friends, and all others buying goods in our line, as favorable as any regular house in the trade.

ANDREW DUNN, S. A. PLUMMER, M. N. J. YOUNG, G. H. VENABLE, W. T. PLUMMER.

April 2-1866td.

COTTON SEED: COTTON SEED!!

A fine lot of Extra quality Pomegranate COTTON SEED, one and two year old.

In Store and for Sale by

DAVIS & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

March 21-1866td

FOR SALE.

95 Barrels of Tar, in excellent order.

March 24-1866td

DAVIS & JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

37 Boxes Manufactured TOBACCO.

Spun Cotton assorted from

No. 8 to 13.

SWEPSON & PULLIAM, Raleigh, March 22, 1866td. 14 Fayetteville St.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND.

SPRING AND SUMMER SESSION 1866.

A REGULAR Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 16th of April, and continue four months. At the close of the term, examinations for the Degree will take place. All the requisite facilities for instruction are at the command of the Faculty, including access to a Hospital containing 350 beds.

Fees: Matriculation \$5.—Professors' Tickets \$10.50. Demonstrator of Anatomy \$10. Graduation \$30.

For further information, address,

L. S. JOYNE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Richmond, Va.

March 23, 1866, d&wtd

SIFTERS.

10 doz. Assorted sizes, 187, P. T. WILLIAMSON & CO.

March 20, 1866td.

Chance for Good Investments.

SEVERAL Houses and Lots in the City of Raleigh for sale. Also, Wake County Lands. Apply to

OSBURN, Attorney at Law.</

THE SENTINEL.

Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See the card of Mallett & Hoffman, Wilmington.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT is in session the present week—his Honor, Judge Fowle, presiding.

THE EASTER services in the Episcopal Church in this city, on Sunday, were unusually impressive. The desk, pulpit, font, altar and altar screen were beautifully draped with flowers, the "first fruits" of the season.

MAJ. GEORGE'S TRIAL.—We learn that this case has again been continued over, this time until Monday next.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—We have had the pleasure, within a few days past, of a visit from Chief Justice DUNSTON, of the Supreme Court of Florida, and Judge BAXTER, of Virginia, formerly of the Court of Appeals, and also, at one time, Attorney General of that State.

Both of these distinguished gentlemen are at present in this City. They are here as witnesses in the case of Maj. Geo.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Brinson & Farris for a new and improved edition of their Dixie Speller. Its typographical execution has been greatly improved.

WELDON BRIDGE COMPLETED.—We are glad to be able to announce that the bridge over the Roanoke, at Weldon, is completed, and that the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains passed over it yesterday. We are indebted to Mr. O'Brien, the courteous head of the Telegraph office in this City, for this information.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Prof. Chas. Phillips for a copy of the Catalogue of the University for 1864-'65. The Faculty at present consists of the President, nine Professors and one Tutor. The number of Students, the present session, is eighty eight. We trust to see that number largely increased, and the University, under the auspices of its able Faculty, speedily regain its former prosperity.

PALM SUNDAY.—In accordance with the custom of the Moravian Church, the solemn rites of Baptism and Confirmation were administered to twenty-five persons by Right Reverend G. F. Bahnsen, in Salem, on Sunday of last week. The services were peculiarly solemn, and the whole congregation was deeply affected by the scene, says the Press.

THE CHARLOTTE GUARDIAN says that the Hon. A. H. Stephens passed through that city on Friday last, en route for Washington. It understands that he has been specially summoned to the Capital, and says that "knowing ones" assert that something "startling and gratifying will soon be developed."

A QUEER IDEA.—The Newbern Times says that there is, in that city, an old negro woman, named Lannah, who indulges the very pleasant vagary that she owns every building in the city. She occasionally starts a new-comer by walking into the parlor or dining room and asking the lady or gentleman present if they are ready to "pay do rent." Her latest performance in that line was on Friday morning last. The funny old girl marched into the office of Chief of Police, and falling to impress upon that officer the necessity of paying up for the rent of the office, told him she would have to make him vacate the premises if he didn't settle up in two hours from that time.

RECIPROCITY.—Our excellent cotemporary, the Wilson Carolinian, seems to be disturbed because we sent it our Semi-Weekly instead of our Daily, in exchange for its Semi-Weekly, and talks about reciprocity. When we asked our cotemporary to publish our Prospectus and promised to reciprocate, we, of course, felt ourselves bound to publish their prospectuses in return, and this we are ready to do for our friends of the Carolinian, whenever they desire it. Our daily exchange list had become so large, we felt that a reasonable regard for our purse required some depletion on account of the present high prices of paper, and supposing it would be equally satisfactory to our brethren, who do not publish a Daily, to receive our Semi-Weekly instead of the Daily, we ordered the Semi-Weekly to all except the Dailies. We assure our friend we made a safe case of it; much preferring, if we did not publish a Daily, to receive a Weekly or Semi-Weekly. As our friends, however, seem to prefer the Daily, we have ordered it to be sent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE of Representatives have reconsidered and passed the bill allowing seven per cent. interest.

EQUITY.—A gentleman resident at Harrow made frequent complaints to the masters of the great school there, of his garden being stripped of its fruit even before it became ripe, but to no purpose. Tired of applying to the masters for redress, he at length appealed to the boys, and sending for one to come to his house, he said, "Now, my good fellow, I'll make this agreement with you and your companions. Let the fruit remain on the trees till it becomes ripe, and I promise to give you half." The boy coolly replied, "I can say nothing to the proposition, sir, myself, but will make it known to the rest of the boys, and inform you of their decision to-morrow. To-morrow came, and brought with it this reply: 'The gentlemen of Harrow cannot agree to receive so unequal a share, since Mr. is an individual, and we are many.'"

"Did you take the note, and did you see Mr. Thompson, Jack?" "Yes, sir." "And how was he?" "Why, he looked pretty well, but he's very blind." "Why, while I war in the room he asked me where my hat war, and I'm blessed if it war not on my head all the while!"

GENERAL NEWS.

A NEGRO RIOT IN CHARLOTTE.—On Wednesday afternoon last, in Charlotte, just before dark, a policeman attempted to arrest a drunken negro in Calhoun street, near the new African church. He resisted and several negroes came to his assistance. Other policemen joined their fellow-watchmen. More negroes continued to join in the fracas, until it amounted to a riot, in which the police were being worsted. Assistance was then asked of the military, and cheerfully rendered. Lieutenant Freeman, of the sixth United States regular infantry, at the head of a squad of men with fixed bayonets, charged the negroes and completely routed them, capturing twenty of their number, after an exciting chase of several squares. Among the number captured were three members of the 35th United States Colored troops. All the rest were citizen negroes.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Messrs. Maynard, Stokes and Fowler, of the Tennessee delegation, have gone to speak in connection for General Hawley, in utter defiance of President Johnson's wishes, expressed after a personal interview with him.

There is a divorce case now before the Chicago Courts which has a very humorous feature about it. Mr. Willis, the defendant, is one of two brothers, partners in business, and the resemblance they bear to each other is so striking that the lady, who is charged with adultery, finds herself unable to identify the true Dromio.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis spent a few minutes inside the bar of the Louisiana House of Representatives a few days since. The members, generally, were not aware of the visit until she had retired. Those who had the honor of her acquaintance paid their respects to her with the marked deference due to eminent personal worth, and in a manner suggestive of deep sympathy with the family in its present unhappy situation.

A great many of the Southerners who took up their residence in Canada during the war, have taken their departure. Major General Breckenridge is still in Toronto. The Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., it is said, is about to return to his pastoral charge.

A fire occurred in the Government buildings on the wharf, at City Point, Virginia, last week. For a space of three hundred feet they were utterly destroyed. The buildings were empty; loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

A gentleman in Washington has sued Major General Terry, commanding in Richmond, for trespass and injury committed against him and family, while sojourning last Summer on the eastern shore of Virginia.

The Freedmen's Bureau at Alexandria, Virginia, has given notice that from and after date all rations to refugees and freedmen will cease, except in cases of disability to labor, old age, sickness, or orphanage of young children.

The Nashville Times of the 24th ult., says:—We learned yesterday from letters received by reliable parties in this city, that the cholera had made its appearance in Mobile. There is probably no truth in the report.

A meeting of New York hotel proprietors is to be held next week, to consider the expediency of reducing the price of board.

An unruly lad was fined five dollars "for his mother," by the Mayor of Mobile, a few days ago, the lady making the complaint.

A whale, fifty-six feet in length, made its appearance in the Cape Fear river last week, and was captured by the Smithville people.

The American Consul at Liverpool had ordered a ship-broking firm to dispose of the ex-cruiser Sphenocodon as she lies in the Mersey.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that, according to the law of 1849, negroes have the right to vote in that State.

The greater part of the Canadian army has been ordered to be mustered out. Ten thousand volunteers will be kept as a standing army.

General Burnside is to be not only Governor of Rhode Island, but President of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was once pastor of a congregation in Indianapolis, which was too poor to paint the church edifice, and the young minister did the job with his own hands.

"Look here, ma," said a young lady who had commenced taking lessons in painting of an eminent artist, "see my painting; can you tell what it is?" "Ma, after looking at it for some time, answered, "Well it is either a cow or a roebuck, I am sure I cannot tell which."

General Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, has tendered his resignation to the President. It is to be hoped that the resignation will be accepted, and that Fisk will follow him straightway.

They are registering the hogs in Wheeling. Whether a test oath is required is not stated.

Rumors prevail in Washington that the Reconstruction Committee will shortly be dissolved, owing to it is said, to a majority of the members having become sick and tired of the seemingly endless and aimless work in which they are engaged.

Major-General Slocum has accepted the secretaryship of a new express company, with a capital of millions.

The Charleston Courier says that \$122,000 have been subscribed towards securing white laborers for South Carolina.

The excitement regarding the Connecticut election is on the increase, and general attention is directed to that State.

A negro speaking of her children, said of one whiter than the rest, "he could not bat dat ar child, kase he show dirt so easy."

A young lady of Monticello, Fla., who had been a maniac for months, was recently discovered enveloped in flames, in her chamber. She had fired a feather bed, and was kneeling in the midst of it, in an attitude of prayer, her lips muttering, "Oh! ain't this glorious! ain't I a martyr?" The lower part of her body was baked brown. She did not long survive her rescue, and, strangely enough, seemed to suffer no pain whatever.

Just as one John Elton had closed a most fervid exhortation for sinners to flee from the wrath to come, at one of the Baptist churches at New London, Conn., on Sunday night, the Sheriff arrested him for stealing a minister's overcoat. After considerable lying, the overcoat was produced.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Star says that the Government authorities have taken measures to prevent any demonstration being made by the negroes of Richmond in a public celebration on the 3d of April.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times states that an order received from St. Louis takes away War Department advertising from all the papers in that city that have been abusing the President.

A Strange Revelation.

BOOTH SAID NOT TO BE THE MURDERER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AND STILL ALIVE.

We have already mentioned that a man named Sterling King, now under arrest at Louisville, has confessed that he was the murderer of President Lincoln. We find the following respecting him in the Louisville Democrat:

He says that he entered the theatre as any other person, purchasing a ticket and paying for it.

At the appointed time he entered the private box in Ford's theatre, Washington, where Mr. Lincoln was, and he shot him with a single-barrel pistol, which he let fall at the time he leaped from the box. He gives as his object for using a single-barrel pistol, that he was compelled to leave it behind him, and if it had been a revolver, those in the box might have used it against him.

According to his statement J. Wilkes Booth, whom, it is said, was the murderer of President Lincoln, was in the rear of the theatre awaiting with horses. From the vicinity of Ford's theatre he states that he went to the residence of Secretary Seward, and after forcing an entrance, made an attack upon the Secretary himself, cutting him in the throat with a bowie knife. He says that after young Seward was knocked down, the old man begged to not be murdered, and that he struck the blow to silence him. His only regret seems to be that he did not kill the Secretary. He says that there was another person in the affair who has not yet been apprehended, who was to have killed Stanton, but he failed to fulfil his pledge.

In regard to Booth, he says that Booth had nothing to do with the killing, with the exception of assisting him to make his escape from the City of Washington. He gives in his written statement, which is now in the hands of the military, the route he pursued after leaving Washington. He says that the man killed in the barn, and who is said to have been Booth, was a prisoner who escaped from the Ohio prison. He claims to have gone, in company with Booth, from Washington to Canada, and thence to the island of Cuba. He states that his object in returning to the United States was for the purpose of releasing Jeff. Davis.

In regard to Mrs. Surratt, who was executed as one of the conspirators, he says that she knew nothing of the conspiracy. The parties who planned the affair, three of whom have never been heard of, met regularly at the house of Mrs. Surratt, but she knew nothing of their designs.

King is a man who, during the war, figured in both armies, being convicted by a military commission in each, and sentenced to death. At the time he made his escape from Covington he was under sentence of death as a guerrilla and spy. He gave as an object for making the confession that his name would be published as arrested for horse stealing, and as there were those in Washington who knew him, he would be sent for.

The above statement was made to Generals Jeff. C. Davis and Watkins, at the jail on Tuesday. Since then he asked the privilege of having a small pen-knife, which was granted him. With this he opened the veins of the left arm, and would have bled to death had it not been that the attempt was discovered by his cell-mate, and an alarm given.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.	
Bank of North Carolina	80
" Cape Fear	80
" Charlotte	15
" Lexington at Graham	25
" Roxborough	25
" Wadesboro	25
" Thomasville	15
" Wilmington	10
" Commerce	10
" Fayetteville	7
" Clarendon	5
" Yanceyville	5
Miners' and Planters' Bank	15
Farmers' Bank, Greensboro	10
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	10
Mechanics' Bank, Newbern	25
Greensboro Mutual	10
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina	18
Georgia	20
Gold	125
Silver	120
Old Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	75
Old Sixes	77
Exchange on New York	7

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED DAILY BY JORDAN WOMBLE.

Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.	
APPLES—Dried	\$2.00 @ 250
Green	2.50 @ bush
BEEF	12-15c @ lb
BACON—Firm	18-20c @ lb
BUTTER	25 @ 40 lb
BLUESTONE	40c @ lb
BEEFWAX	80c @ lb
CANDLES	40 @ 45
COTTON YARN	8.50 @ 10c @ lb
COTTON	23 @ 25c @ lb
CHEESE	85c @ lb
CHICKENS	35-50c each
COFFEE	40c @ lb
CORN	120-125 @ bush
EGGS	20 @ doz
FRESH PORK	12-14 @ 15c @ lb
PODDER	2.25 @ 2.50 @ cwt
FLOUR—Superfine	10-12 @ 50 bbl
Family	18-20 @ bbl
HIDES—Green	10c @ lb
Dry	15c @ lb
HAY	1.50 @ cwt
LARD	20 @ 25c @ lb
MAL	1.25 @ 1.40 @ bush
MULLETT'S	12-12.50 @ bbl
MACKEREL	20-20 @ bbl
NAILS	12-12c @ lb
ONIONS	9-10 @ bush
PEACHES—Dried	1.25 @ 1.50 @ bush
Stock	1.00-1.20 @ bush
POTATOES	1.50 @ 2.50 @ bush
Sweet	1.25 @ bush
SUGAR—Crushed	30c @ lb
Brown	18-20c @ lb
MOLASSES	90 to 1.00 @ gal
RAGS	8c @ lb
RODA—Cooking	20c @ lb

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Wilsn	1861
Marborough	1862
Fayetteville	1863
Greenville	1864
Williamston	1865
Tarboro	1866
Enfield	1867
Newland Neck	1868
Hartsville	1869
Jackson	1870
Marlboro	1871
Windsor	1872
Woodville, Bertie county	1873

Standard and Progress please copy

DAILY SENTINEL

WM. R. PELL, Proprietor.

Anecdotes of Henry Clay—His Boyhood and Senatorial Career.

The North American Review, for January, has a very satisfactory article on the boyhood of Henry Clay, and gives the following account of him as he attended school and appeared as a clerk in Richmond:

"We catch our first glimpse of the boy when he sits in the little log school-house, without windows or floor, one of a humbling sort of shanty boys, where a good natured, irritable, drinking English schoolmaster taught him to read, write and cipher as far as practice. This was the only school he ever attended, and that was all he learned at it. His widowed mother with her seven young children, her little farm and two or three slaves, could do no more for him. Next, we see him a tall, awkward, slender stripling of thirteen, still barefoot, clad in homespun butternut of his mother's making, tilling her fields, and going to mill with his bag of corn strapped upon the family pony. At fourteen, in the year 1791, a place was found for him in a Richmond drug-store, where he served as errand boy and youngest clerk for one year.

When occurred the event which decided his career. His mother having married again, her husband had influence enough to procure for the lad the place of copying-clerk in the office of the Court of Chancery. The young gentleman then employed in the office of that court long remembered the entrance among them of their new comrade. He was fifteen at the time out very tall for his age, very slender, very awkward and far from handsome. His good mother had arrayed him in a full suit of pepper-and-salt 'regency,' an old Virginia fabric of silk and cotton. His shirt and shirt-collar were stiffly starched, and his coat-tail stood out boldly behind him. The dandy law clerks of metropolitan Richmond exchanged glances at his awkward figure entered, and he took his place at a desk to begin his work. There was no change in his manner which presented their influence in the jests that usually greet the arrival of a country youth among city blades; and they afterward congratulated one another that they had waited a little before beginning to taste him, for they soon found that he had brought with him from the country an exceedingly sharp tongue.

Of his first service little is known, except the immense fact that he was a most diligent reader. As he grew older, the raw and awkward stripling became a young man, whose every movement had a winning or a commanding grace. Handsome, he never was, but his ready face and abundant light hair, the grandeur of his forehead and the speaking intelligence of his countenance, more than made up for the irregularity of his features. His face, too, was a compromise. With its vivacity of expression, there was always something that spoke of the Baptist preacher's son—just as Andrew Jackson's face had the set expression of a Presbyterian elder.

But of all the bodily gifts bestowed by nature upon this favored child, the most unique and admirable was his voice. Who ever heard one more melodious? There was a depth of tone in it, a volume, a compass, a rich and tender harmony, which invested all he said with majesty. We heard it last when he was an old man, past seventy; and all he said was few words of acknowledgment to a group of ladies in the largest hall in Philadelphia. He spoke only in the ordinary tone of conversation, but his voice filled the room as the organ fills the great cathedral, and the ladies stood spell-bound as the swelling cadences rolled about the vast apartment. We have heard much of Whitefield's piercing voice and Patrick Henry's silvery tones, but we cannot believe that either of those natural orators possessed an organ superior to Clay's majestic bass. No one who ever heard him speak will find it difficult to believe what tradition reports that he was the peerless star of the Richmond Debating Society in 1795.

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His wit was sometimes displayed in a less kindly spirit. All will remember Mr. Buchanan's changeous letter on the subject of "bright and corruption." Mr. Clay never forgave it, never forgave it, and never failed to take occasion, and if none arose, to make occasion to punish it. About 1834 or '35 a matter of some interest was under discussion. A leading Whig or two had spoken, and two or three of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but no Democrat then prominent. Walker, of Mississippi, was speaking. As he was drawing to a

The patriotic and absurdity of this appeal was too much for the dignity of a presiding officer. Mr. Van Buren's face drew itself into I know not how many indescribable lines, in which the comical predominated, and he slid down in his seat until nothing of him was visible but the smooth top of his head. He soon called some one to the chair, came down, took a pinch of snuff with Mr. Clay, and after a wholesome laugh between them the morning business went on.

His classical allusions (English classics) were few but sufficiently happy. His attempts to cite poetry generally failed. On one occasion he attempted the hackneyed quotation from Hamlet:

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close, I observed that Mr. Clay was paying unusual attention. The moment Walker closed he springing to his feet and spoke for five or ten minutes with great vehemence of manner, saying nothing, but simply vaporing. He boasted that the noble Whigs came out on every question that arose, with promptness and decision, while the Democratic leaders put their rank and file forward to skirmish, while they lay by and waited and watched the popular indications. "Come out," said he, "come out like men and define your positions. Let us hear from you; I call for the leaders of the party." Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan sat near each other on a line with Mr. Clay, who, obviously, directed his remarks to one or both of them. Mr. Wright looked up for a moment, picked with his finger the hair behind his ear, and turned to his writing. Mr. Buchanan looked up and listened, and when Clay took his seat, arose and replied, with high indignation, "He knows well, and the Senate can hear me witness, that I am prompt and direct in expressing my opinion on subjects as they arise, but I choose to take my own time and consult my own conscience. The gentleman from Kentucky need not expect to force me into this discussion, or any other, till I choose to engage in it." Mr. Clay, in his blandest manner, assured the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he had no reference, whatever to him—"far from it," said he, and with mighty emphasis, "I called for the leaders of the party." Mr. Buchanan appealed to the Senate—the gentleman from Kentucky fixed his eyes upon him and addressed his remarks to him throughout. Mr. Clay, in his softest and most conciliatory tone and phrase, said he could well conceive how the gentleman from Pennsylvania had fallen into the error. "I often," said he, "suppose that gentleman is looking at me when in fact he looks quite another way." (Mr. Buchanan had a cast of the eye.) I said to Mr. Clay when he took his seat, "Your first blow was cruel, but magnificent, the last savage warfare." "Ah! it is him," said Mr. Clay, "he writes letters."

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